

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
DALLAS DIVISION**

ARNOLD R. REED,)	
ID #1205652,)	
Petitioner,)	
vs.)	No. 3:11-CV-0210-G-BH
)	
RICK THALER, ¹ Director,)	
Texas Department of Criminal)	
Justice, Correctional Institutions Division,)	
Respondent.)	Referred to U.S. Magistrate Judge

FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATION

Pursuant to Special Order 3-251, this case has been referred for findings, conclusions, and recommendation.

I. BACKGROUND

Petitioner, an inmate currently incarcerated in the Texas Department of Criminal Justice - Correctional Institutions Division (TDCJ-CID), filed his petition for habeas corpus relief pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2241 to challenge his Dallas County conviction for arson. (*See* Petition (Pet.) at 3). Respondent is Rick Thaler, Director of TDCJ-CID.

On November 4, 2003, petitioner was convicted of arson and sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment in Dallas County, Texas. *See Reed v. State*, No. 05-03-01632-CR (Tex. App.–Dallas, Nov. 4, 2003, pet. ref’d). On June 8, 2005, the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals refused a petition for discretionary review. *See* PD 485-05. The United States Supreme Court denied a petition for writ of certiorari on October 31, 2005. *See* No. 05-6140. Thereafter, petitioner filed two state writ

¹ Rule 2(a) of the Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases provides that “the petition must name as respondent the state officer who has custody” of petitioner. Because petitioner challenges a conviction that has resulted in his incarceration in the Correctional Institutions Division of the Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ-CID), its director has custody of him. TDCJ-CID Director Rick Thaler is therefore substituted as respondent in this case.

applications. The first was dismissed because the direct appeal was still pending. *Ex parte Reed*, No. 59,556-02. The second was denied by the Court of Criminal Appeals. *Ex parte Reed*, No. 59,556-04 (Tex. Crim. App. May 24, 2006).

On January 18, 2006, petitioner filed his first § 2254 petition challenging a disciplinary proceeding; it was dismissed with prejudice on October 16, 2006. *Reed v. Dretke*, 2:06-CV-067 (S.D. Tex., Oct. 16, 2006). On June 12, 2006, petitioner filed a second § 2254 petition challenging his conviction and sentence that was dismissed as successive without prejudice to his right to file a motion for leave to file a successive petition with the Fifth Circuit. *Reed v. Quarterman*, 3:06-CV-1113-B (N.D. Tex. Dec. 13, 2006). This dismissal was affirmed by the Fifth Circuit. *Reed v. Quarterman*, No. 07-10045 (5th Cir. Sept. 17, 2007). On March 1, 2010, petitioner filed a third § 2254 petition, again challenging his conviction and sentence. This petition was transferred to the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals as a successive petition. *Reed v. Thaler*, 3:10-CV-447-K (N.D. Tex. April 12, 2010). Petitioner filed this case on February 2, 2011, challenging the same conviction.

II. NATURE OF SUIT

Petitioner claims that he is filing this action under 28 U.S.C. § 2241. (*See* Cover Letter, Pet. at 1). He is in fact challenging his 2003 Dallas County conviction, however, and challenges to convictions are governed by 28 U.S.C. § 2254.² In addition, § 2241(c) provides that habeas relief is not available to a prisoner unless

(1) He is in custody under or by color of the authority of the United States or is committed for trial before some court thereof; or

² Petitioner contends that the indictment did not confer jurisdiction on the trial court, that the prosecution committed misconduct, that the evidence is insufficient to support his conviction, and that his trial and appellate counsel provided ineffective assistance (Pet. at 3-7).

(2) He is in custody for an act done or omitted in pursuance of an Act of Congress, or an order, process, judgment or decree of a court of judge of the United States; or

(3) He is in custody in violation of the Constitution or laws or treaties of the United States; or

(4) He, being a citizen of a foreign state and domiciled therein is in custody for an act done or omitted . . . or

(5) It is necessary to bring him into court to testify or for trial.

Only the third paragraph appears to apply in this case. If petitioner is “in custody in violation of the Constitution or laws or treaties of the United States” for purposes of § 2241(c)(3), he is also in custody for purposes of § 2254. Because “a more specific provision controls a more general provision”, *see Carmona v. Andrews*, 357 F.3d 535, 538 (5th Cir. 2004), this action falls under the more specific provision of § 2254.

III. JURISDICTION

“Federal courts are courts of limited jurisdiction. They possess only that power authorized by Constitution and statute, which is not to be expanded by judicial decree.” *Kokkonen v. Guardian Life Ins. Co. of Am.*, 511 U.S. 375, 377 (1994) (citations omitted). They “must presume that a suit lies outside this limited jurisdiction, and the burden of establishing federal jurisdiction rests on the party seeking the federal forum.” *Howery v. Allstate Ins. Co.*, 243 F.3d 912, 916 (5th Cir. 2001). They have “a continuing obligation to examine the basis for jurisdiction.” *See MCG, Inc. v. Great W. Energy Corp.*, 896 F.2d 170, 173 (5th Cir. 1990).

A district court cannot exercise jurisdiction over a second or successive § 2254 petition without authorization from the court of appeals. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 2244(b); *Crone v. Cockrell*, 324 F.3d 833, 836 (5th Cir. 2003). A petition is successive if it raises a claim that was or could have been raised in an earlier petition or otherwise constitutes an abuse of the writ. *Hardemon v.*

Quarterman, 516 F.3d 272, 275 (5th Cir. 2008); *Crone*, 324 F.3d at 836-37. If it essentially represents a second attack on the same conviction raised in the earlier petition, a petition is successive. *Hardemon*, 516 F.3d at 275-76 (distinguishing *Crone* because “*Crone* involved multiple § 2254 petitions attacking a single judgment”).³ A second petition is not successive if the prior petition was dismissed due to prematurity or for lack of exhaustion, however. See *Slack v. McDaniel*, 529 U.S. 473, 487 (2000) (declining to construe an application as second or successive when it followed a previous dismissal due to a failure to exhaust state remedies); *Stewart v. Martinez-Villareal*, 523 U.S. 637, 643-46 (1998) (declining to construe an application as second or successive when it followed a previous dismissal due to prematurity, and noting the similarities of such dismissal to one based upon a failure to exhaust state remedies). Otherwise, “dismissal of a first habeas petition for technical procedural reasons would bar the prisoner from ever obtaining federal habeas review.” *Stewart*, 523 U.S. at 645.

Here, petitioner challenges the same conviction that he challenged in his prior federal petitions. His first petition was addressed on the merits. Under *Hardemon* and *Crone*, petitioner was required to present all available claims in his first federal petition. A claim is available when it “could have been raised had the petitioner exercised due diligence.” *Leonard v. Dretke*, No. 3:02-CV-0578-H, 2004 WL 741286, at *3 (N.D. Tex. Apr. 5, 2004) (recommendation of Mag. J.), adopted by 2004 WL 884578 (N.D. Tex. Apr. 20, 2004). The crucial question in determining availability is whether petitioner knew or should have known through the exercise of due diligence the facts necessary to his current claims when he filed his prior federal petition challenging the same

³ Although *Crone* involved a challenge to petitioner’s holding judgment of conviction followed by a challenge to post-conviction and post-sentence administrative actions that stripped him of good-time credits, *Hardemon* considered both challenges to be against “the same conviction”.

conviction challenged in this case.

Petitioner's federal petition is successive within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. § 2244(b) because it raises claims that could have been raised in petitioner's initial federal petition. When a petition is second or successive, the petitioner must seek an order from the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals that authorizes this Court to consider the petition. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 2244(b)(3)(A). The Fifth Circuit "may authorize the filing of a second or successive application only if it determines that the application makes a prima facie showing that the application satisfies the requirements of [§ 2244(b)]." *Id.* § 2244(b)(3)(C). To present a claim in a second or successive application that was not presented in a prior application, the application must show that it is based on: (1) newly discovered evidence that, if proven and viewed in light of the evidence as a whole, would be sufficient to establish by clear and convincing evidence that no reasonable factfinder would have found him guilty of the offense; or (2) a new rule of constitutional law, made retroactive to cases on collateral review by the Supreme Court, that was previously unavailable. *Id.* § 2244(b)(2). Before petitioner files his application in this Court, a three-judge panel of the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals must determine whether the application makes the requisite prima facie showing. *See id.* § 2244(b)(3)(A) and (B).

Because the Fifth Circuit has not issued an order authorizing the district court to consider this successive application for habeas relief, this Court lacks jurisdiction.

IV. RECOMMENDATION

The petition for writ of habeas corpus filed under 28 U.S.C. § 2254 should be **TRANSFERRED** to the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit pursuant to *Henderson v. Haro*, 282 F.3d 862, 864 (5th Cir. 2002) and *In re Epps*, 127 F.3d 364, 365 (5th Cir. 1997). Petitioner should also be **ADMONISHED** that he may be subject to sanctions if he continues to file

challenges to his conviction in this Court without first seeking and receiving authorization from the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals to file a successive petition.

SIGNED this 9th day of February, 2011.


IRMA CARRILLO RAMIREZ
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR SERVICE AND
NOTICE OF RIGHT TO APPEAL/OBJECT**

A copy of these findings, conclusions and recommendation shall be served on all parties in the manner provided by law. Any party who objects to any part of these findings, conclusions and recommendation must file specific written objections within 14 days after being served with a copy. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1); Fed. R. Civ. P. 72(b). In order to be specific, an objection must identify the specific finding or recommendation to which objection is made, state the basis for the objection, and specify the place in the magistrate judge's findings, conclusions and recommendation where the disputed determination is found. An objection that merely incorporates by reference or refers to the briefing before the magistrate judge is not specific. Failure to file specific written objections will bar the aggrieved party from appealing the factual findings and legal conclusions of the magistrate judge that are accepted or adopted by the district court, except upon grounds of plain error. *See Douglass v. United Servs. Automobile Ass'n*, 79 F.3d 1415, 1417 (5th Cir. 1996).


IRMA CARRILLO RAMIREZ
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE